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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/904,503	07/16/2001	Lonnie Sisco	114270.1561	2259
30734	7590	06/20/2005	EXAMINER	
BAKER & HOSTETLER LLP WASHINGTON SQUARE, SUITE 1100 1050 CONNECTICUT AVE. N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20036-5304			JEAN GILLES, JUDE	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2143	

DATE MAILED: 06/20/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/904,503

Applicant(s)

SISCO ET AL.

Examiner

Jude J. Jean-Gilles

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on April 6th, 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 16 July 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

This Action is in regards to the Reply received on 06 April, 2005.

Response to Amendment

1. This action is responsive to the application filed on April 06th, 2005. Claims 1-20 are pending, of which claims 1, 11, and 17 are independent; new claims 21-24 have been added, and claims 1, 11, and 17 have been amended. Claims 1-25 represent a method and apparatus for a "Web Interface".
2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1, 11, and 17 have been carefully considered, but are not deemed fully persuasive. Applicant's arguments are deemed moot in view of the following new ground of rejection as explained here below, necessitated by Applicant substantial amendment (*i.e., utilizing a Visual Basic Program to communicate with at least on Baan session object via the Application Function Server (AFS)*) to the claims which significantly affected the scope thereof.
3. The dependent claims stand rejected as articulated in the First Office Action and all objections not addressed in Applicant's response are herein reiterated.

Claim Objection

4. Claim 20 is objected to because the applicant uses the phrase "the system of claim, wherein the data" without specifying the claim to which it is dependent. The examiner assumes that this is a typo, and since this claim is original, the dependency of

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the original claim is maintained and the phrase is read: " the system of claim 17, wherein the data" .

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. Claims 21 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter, which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Regarding claims 21 and 22 , the term "setting and/or retrieving valves for fields" Is not enabled in the specification and is considered new matter. It has not been described what are the valves for fields.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1-5, 11-18, 20, and 23-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bowman-Amuah et al (Bowman-Amuah) U.S. Patent No. 6,289,382 B1, in view of Hamilton et al (Hamilton)U.S. 6,889,622 B1.

Regarding **claim 1**: Bowman-Amuah et al teach a method for accessing a Baan server (*fig. 28, item 2820; column 106, lines 9-13*), comprising the steps of:

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sending data from a Visual Basic program (*column 34, lines 55-62*) to a Baan server (*fig 28, item 2820*);

receiving the data at the Baan server (*fig. 150, items 15000-15002; column 268, lines 47-50*);

storing information in the Baan server in response to the received data (*column 16, lines 23-29*);

However, Bowman-Amuah does not specifically disclose the details of utilizing the AFS to communicate the data to at least one software object of the Baan server to generate at least one Baan session object; and utilizing the Visual Basic program to communicate with the at least one Baan session object via the AF.

In the same field of endeavor, Hamilton discloses, based on fig. 2, a client computer system 14 that contains a client application 104 that interfaces with an application server 18. the client application 101 may use Visual Basic application to build an API...and the application server 18 contains EJB objects that process queries from the client application 104..." (see Hamilton, column 5, lines 53-67; column 6, lines 1-63).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated Hamilton's teachings of using the Visual Basic Program to communicate with the Baan session via the AFS with the teachings of Bowman-Amuah et al, for the purpose of illustrating an organization approach including all activities component, a credit/collections component, a billing component, and a finance component as stated by Bowman-Amuah et al in fig. 47. Hamilton also provides motivation to combine by stating that the use of a three-tier

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environment using Visual Basic enables business applications to be modified without having to substantially modify each client system... in lines 46-60 of column 1. By this rationale, **claim 1** is rejected.

Regarding **claim 2**: the combination Bowman-Amuah – Hamilton teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the Visual Basic program is an Active X DLL program (see Bowman-Amuah; *column 16, lines 23-29*). The same motivation that was used for claim 1 is also valid for claim 2 [see Hamilton, lines 46-60 of column 1]. By this rationale **claim 2** is rejected.

Regarding **claim 3**: the combination Bowman-Amuah – Hamilton teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of: accessing the Visual Basic program, which is resident on a server, from a computer over a network link (see Bowman-Amuah; *column 26, lines 12-19*). The same motivation that was used for claim 1 is also valid for claim 3 [see Hamilton, lines 46-60 of column 1]. By this rationale **claim 3** is rejected.

Regarding **claim 4**: the combination Bowman-Amuah – Hamilton teaches the method of claim 3, wherein said network link is an Internet (see Bowman-Amuah; *column 45, lines 31-51*). The same motivation that was used for claim 1 is also valid for claim 4 [see Hamilton, lines 46-60 of column 1]. By this rationale **claim 4** is rejected.

Regarding **claim 5**: the combination Bowman-Amuah – Hamilton teaches the method of claim 3, wherein said accessing step is accomplished through a web page developed using Active Server Pages (ASP) script (see Bowman-Amuah; *column 106,*

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lines 36-43). The same motivation that was used for claim 1 is also valid for claim 5 [see Hamilton, lines 46-60 of column 1]. By this rationale **claim 5** is rejected.

Regarding **claim 11**: the combination Bowman-Amuah – Hamilton teaches a system for accessing a Baan server (see Bowman-Amuah; *fig. 28, item 2820; column 106, lines 9-13*), comprising:

a network server containing a Visual Basic program (see Bowman-Amuah; *column 34, lines 55-62; fig. 29, item 3000; it is important to note that the server is the Baan server and that the application is the Visual Basic program*); and

a Baan server, wherein the Visual Basic program is used to access the Baan server (see Bowman-Amuah; *column 25, lines 43-50*). The same motivation that was used for claim 1 is also valid for claim 11 [see Hamilton, lines 46-60 of column 1]. By this rationale **claim 11** is rejected.

Regarding **claim 12**: the combination Bowman-Amuah – Hamilton teaches the system of claim 11, wherein said network server is an Internet server (see Bowman-Amuah; *column 27, lines 5-19*). The same motivation that was used for claim 1 is also valid for claim 12 [see Hamilton, lines 46-60 of column 1]. By this rationale **claim 12** is rejected.

Regarding **claim 13**: the combination Bowman-Amuah – Hamilton teaches the system of claim 11, wherein said network server, further contains a web page developed using ASP script (see Bowman-Amuah; *column 106, lines 35-40*), and wherein said web page is used to provide information to said Visual Basic program for accessing said Baan server (see Bowman-Amuah; *column 35, lines 10-22*). The same

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motivation that was used for claim 1 is also valid for claim 13 [see Hamilton, lines 46-60 of column 1]. By this rationale **claim 13** is rejected.

Regarding **claim 14**: the combination Bowman-Amuah – Hamilton teaches the system of claim 11, further comprising: a computer for accessing said network server (see Bowman-Amuah; *column 27, lines 13-15*). The same motivation that was used for claim 1 is also valid for claim 14 [see Hamilton, lines 46-60 of column 1]. By this rationale **claim 14** is rejected.

Regarding **claim 15**: the combination Bowman-Amuah – Hamilton teaches the system of claim 14, wherein said user accesses said network server using a remote network program (*column 60, lines 19-53*). The same motivation that was used for claim 1 is also valid for claim 15 [see Hamilton, lines 46-60 of column 1]. By this rationale **claim 15** is rejected.

Regarding **claim 16**: the combination Bowman-Amuah – Hamilton teaches the system of claim 15, wherein the remote network program is CITRIX (see Bowman-Amuah; *column 60, lines 57, 63-64*). The same motivation that was used for claim 1 is also valid for claim 16 [see Hamilton, lines 46-60 of column 1]. By this rationale **claim 16** is rejected.

Regarding **claim 17**: the combination Bowman-Amuah – Hamilton teaches a system for accessing Baan server (see Bowman-Amuah; *fig. 28, item 2820; column 106, lines 9-13*), comprising:

a computer means for accessing a network server (see Bowman-Amuah; *column 69, lines 23-30; fig 117, items 11700-11704*);

a network server means for accessing a Baan server through a Visual Basic program (see Bowman-Amuah; *column 25, lines 43-50*); a Baan software means for managing and processing data as directed by the computer means (see Bowman-Amuah; *column 38, lines 4-21*).

means for sending data from a Visual Basic program to an application function server (AFS) of the Baan server (see Hamilton; fig.2, items 14, 18, and 20; column5, lines 52-65; column 6, lines 1-63; (see Bowman-Amuah; *column 34, lines 55-62; fig 28, item 2820*);

means for receiving the data at the Baan server(see Hamilton; fig.2, items 14, 18, and 20; column5, lines 52-65; column 6, lines 1-63);

means for storing information disposed in the Baan server in response to the received data(see Hamilton; fig.2, items 14, 18, and 20; column5, lines 52-65; column 6, lines 1-63);

means for utilizing the AFS to communicate the data to at least one software object of the Baan server to generate at least one Baan session object(see Hamilton; fig.2, items 14, 18, and 20; column5, lines 52-65; column 6, lines 1-63);

means for utilizing the Visual Basic program to communicate with the at least one Baan session object via the AFS(see Hamilton; fig.2, items 14, 18, and 20; column5, lines 52-65; column 6, lines 1-63). The same motivation that was used for claim 1 is also valid for claim17 [see Hamilton, lines 46-60 of column 1]. By this rationale **claim 17** is rejected.

Regarding **claim 18**: the combination Bowman-Amuah – Hamilton teaches et al teach the system of claim 17, wherein the computer means utilizes an Internet to access the network server (see Bowman-Amuah; *column 27, lines 5-13*). The same motivation that was used for claim 1 is also valid for claim 18 [see Hamilton, lines 46-60 of column 1]. By this rationale **claim 18** is rejected.

Regarding **claim 20**: the combination Bowman-Amuah – Hamilton teaches the system of claim 17, wherein the data is at least one of financial, manufacturing, and distribution data (see Bowman-Amuah; *fig. 45, item 4510*). The same motivation that was used for claim 1 is also valid for claim 20 [see Hamilton, lines 46-60 of column 1]. By this rationale **claim 20** is rejected.

Regarding **claim 23**: the combination Bowman-Amuah – Hamilton teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising: providing an application program interface by a business object interface (BOI) (see Hamilton, column5, lines 53-67; column 6, lines 1-63). The same motivation that was used for claim 1 is also valid for claim 23 [see Hamilton, lines 46-60 of column 1]. By this rationale **claim 23** is rejected.

Regarding **claim 24**: the combination Bowman-Amuah – Hamilton teaches the method of claim 23, wherein the AFS serves as the application program interface (see Hamilton, column5, lines 53-67; column 6, lines 1-63). The same motivation that was used for claim 1 is also valid for claim 24 [see Hamilton, lines 46-60 of column 1]. By this rationale **claim 24** is rejected.

8. Claims 6-10, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bowman-Amuah et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,289,382

B1) in view of Rogers et al (U.S. *Patent No.* 6,405,111 B2).

Regarding **claim 6 and 19**: : the combination Bowman-Amuah – Hamilton discloses the invention substantially as claimed. Bowman-Amuah et al disclose the method of claim 5, wherein a Baan server is accessed through a web page developed using Active Server Pages (ASP) script (*column 106, lines 36-43*). However Bowman-Amuah – Hamilton is silent on the step of having said Baan server providing data services for automotive service applications.

In the same field of endeavor, Rogers et al disclose an automotive service equipment application wherein updated vehicle operating specifications may be accessed over the Internet and conveniently applied by the automotive service software application (*column 5, lines 35-43; fig. 1, items 12-42*).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated Rogers et al's teachings of data services for automotive service applications with the teachings of Bowman-Amuah-Hamilton, for the purpose of illustrating an organization approach including all activities component, a credit/collections component, a billing component , and a finance component as stated by Bowman-Amuah et al in fig. 47. By this rationale, **claims 6 and 19** are rejected.

Regarding **claim 7**: The combination Bowman-Amuah - Rogers teaches the method of claim 6, wherein said network link is an Internet [see *Bowman-Amuah*, column 45, lines 31-51]. By this rationale **claim 7** is rejected. The same motivation that was used for claim 6 is also valid for claim 7 [see *Bowman-Amuah*, fig. 47]. By this rationale **claim 7** is rejected.

Regarding **claim 8**: The combination Bowman-Amuah - Rogers teaches the method of claim 7, wherein the Visual Basic program is an Active X DLL program [see *Bowman-Amuah*, column 98, lines 231-25]. By this rationale **claim 8** is rejected. The same motivation that was used for claim 1 is also valid for claim 8 [see *Bowman-Amuah*, fig. 47]. By this rationale **claim 8** is rejected.

Regarding **claim 9**: The combination Bowman-Amuah - Rogers teaches the method of claim 7, wherein said accessing step is accomplished using a remote network access program [see *Bowman-Amuah*, column 60, lines 19-53]. The same motivation that was used for claim 1 is also valid for claim 9 [see *Bowman-Amuah*, fig. 47]. By this rationale **claim 9** is rejected.

Regarding **claim 10**: The combination Bowman-Amuah - Rogers teaches the method of claim 9, wherein the remote access program is CITRIX. [see *Bowman-Amuah*, column 106, lines 9-13]. The same motivation that was used for claim 1 is also valid for claim 10 [see *Bowman-Amuah*, fig. 47]. By this rationale **claim 10** is rejected.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's Request for Reconsideration filed on April 06th, 2005 has been carefully considered but is not deemed fully persuasive. However, because there exists the likelihood of future presentation of this argument, the Examiner thinks that it is prudent to address Applicant's main points of contention.

A. Applicant disagrees that Bowman-Amuah teaches sending data from a Visual Basic program to an application function server of the Baan server and communicating the data to at least one software object of the Baan Server to generate a Baan session object..

B. Applicant disagrees with anticipation under U.S.C. § 102 and argues that the reference must teach every limitation of claims 1, 11, and 17, and request withdrawal of the original rejection.

C. The office further fails to show a prima facie case of obviousness as the office failed to show the references disclosing the claimed steps for claims 6-10 and 19.

10. As to "Point A", the examiner respectfully examined the request of the applicant, it is the position of the Examiner that the amendment to claim 1, 11, and 17 provides a clearer understanding of the scope of the claims, but is not persuasive enough [see *rejection of claim 1 above*].

As to "Point B" it is the position of the Examiner that the patent of Hamilton provides new basis to reject those claims under U.S.C. § 103. [see Hamilton, column5, lines 53-67; column 6, lines 1-63].

As to "Point C", it is also the position of the Examiner that there is sufficient grounds to establish a "prima facie case of obviousness" with an objective reason to combine the patents of Bowman-Amuah – Hamilton and Rogers . Applicant says it is not obvious, but provides no evidence to counter the rejection of the claims. Applicant's arguments are deemed moot in view of the above stated new grounds of rejection.

Conclusion

11. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the

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shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from examiner should be directed to Jude Jean-Gilles whose telephone number is (571) 272-3914. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday and every other Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

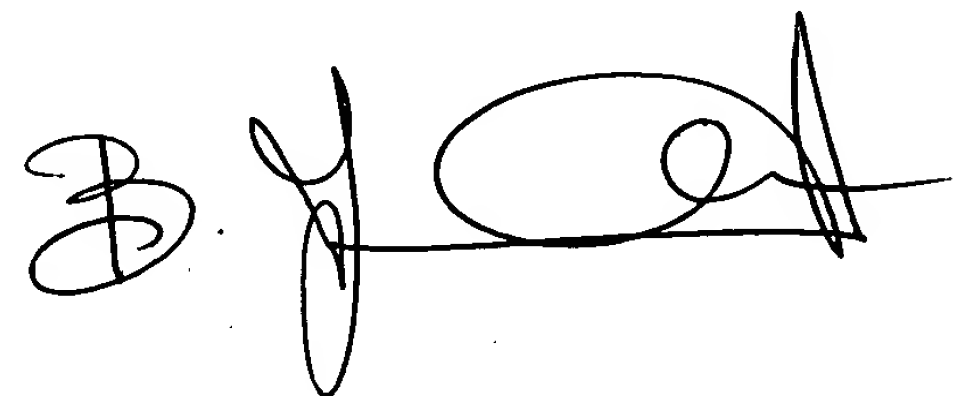
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wiley, can be reached on (571) 272-3923. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 305-3719.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Jude Jean-Gilles

Patent Examiner

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**BUNJOB JAROENCHONWANIT
PRIMARY EXAMINER**

JJG



June 11, 2005